MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 DECEMBER 1981

Golan Heights Issue

Israeli Comment, Druze Strike -- Reporting that the IDF is maintaining a high state of alert on the Golan Heights, Jerusalem television noted movements of heavy equipment in the area and said the IDF has activated its warning system. However, the atmosphere remains calm, it said. Jerusalem radio broadcast excerpts from Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's ABC television interview in which he said Israel continues to regard the cease-fire on the Golan Heights as valid and does not want war with Syria. He also expressed regret over U.S. criticism of Israel's decision to apply its law to the Golan Heights. Meanwhile, the Golan Druze community began a 3-day strike to protest the Israeli move, according to Jerusalem radio. IDF radio noted that all inhabitants of the area will now have to carry Israeli identity cards and will be liable for punishment if they refuse to do so.

Syrian Government Statement -- Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a government statement to the People's Assembly, the text of which was broadcast by Damascus radio, in which he accused Israel of destroying the Arab nation "bit by bit." He noted that Syria reserves the right to take "appropriate measures" against Israel's new Golan Heights Law, which he said is tantamount to annexation of occupied Syrian territory, a declaration of war on Syria and cancellation of the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire. He also asserted that Israel could not have implemented its aggressive policy were it not for the strategic imbalance between Syria and Israel and called for greater efforts to achieve a balance.

Egyptian UN Address -- In his address to the UN Security Council, the text of which was transmitted by MENA, the Egyptian delegate said Egypt strongly and completely rejects Israel's legislation concerning the Golan Heights, considering it null and void. The Egyptian delegate said the Israeli move is not only a flagrant violation of all forms of international law but also a serious challenge to the peace process in the Middle East. Asserting that if Israel persists in such actions peace will remain a mirage, he said the annexation and colonization of Arab lands increases the psychological barriers between the Arabs and Israel.

Egypt

Citing AL-AHRAM, MENA reported that the socialist public prosecutor has ordered the release of 297 people detained since September on charges of exploiting the "sectarian sedition" in August.

Iraq

Al-Asad Accused -- Baghdad's Voice of Arab Syria radio accused Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad of responsibility for the explosion at the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, asserting that he wanted to cover up his "hopeless position" in the face of Israel's "annexation" of the Golan Heights. The radio linked the incident with last month's car bomb explosion in Damascus, which it said Al-Asad engineered to justify further bloodshed inside and outside Syria.

Relations with USSR -- Citing "well-informed Arab sources, " the London weekly AL-MAJALLAH reported that Iraqi-Soviet relations have markedly improved recently and that the Soviet Union has supplied Iraq with advanced weapons and other military equipment, including MiG-27 aircraft. It added that the Soviets have also completed an antiaircraft missile network protecting Baghdad and other important Iraqi positions against air raids.

Syria

According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the Syrian Army encircled parts of Aleppo and imposed a curfew there after fighting with the Muslim Brotherhood resulted in the death of 10 special forces soldiers and "scores" of civilians. It noted that the communists, who are allied with the Muslim Brotherhood, have vowed to continue their opposition. The radio also claimed that Hamah has been cut off from the rest of Syria for 5 days following clashes in which many soldiers and Muslim Brotherhood members died.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with Lebanese Front Armed Forces Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil, with whom he exchanged views on the requirements for achieving national accord and on the recent Phalangist Party peace initiative. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Al-Wazzan welcomed the Phalangist call for dialogue but said the meeting with Al-Jumayyil had not changed his previously announced view that the Phalangist initiative is not a matter for the government. The radio also broadcast Al-Jumayyil's comments after the meeting in which he said the atmosphere was good, with understanding on both sides. Al-Jumayyil said his side hopes that after discussing the details with all parties, it will shortly be able to draft a practical, albeit modest, plan of action to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Beirut radio also noted that President Ilyas Sarkis met with former President Camille Sham'un.

Libya

Citing "sources close to the CIA," JANA reported that the United States planned to assassinate an American national working in Libya to provide a pretext for military intervention in the country. Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio claimed that Libyan student Salah Muhammad al-Ghiryan, who was arrested in the United States on 6 December, has been assaulted and tortured by U.S. secret servicemen in a Texas prison.

PLO

A joint statement issued at the conclusion of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Greece, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, announced that Greece has decided to grant diplomatic status to the PLO mission in Athens. According to a later Voice of Palestine report, 'Arafat held a press conference before leaving Athens in which he said the PLO expects an Israeli military attack on southern Lebanon, termed Israel's new Golan Heights Law a crime against world peace perpetrated with U.S. assistance and accused Israel of having designs on Cyprus and Crete.

Bahrain

QNA reported that in a national day statement, acting Prime Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah praised the Bahraini people's opposition to plots against Bahrain and stressed that his country is capable of preserving its security. Citing a Bahraini security source, WAKH reported that the number of those arrested in connection with the recently uncovered sabotage plot has risen to 60 persons, including 13 Saudi Arabians.

Afghanistan

TASS reported the departure of President Babrak Karmal from Moscow after a 1-day visit.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL DECREE GRANTING AWARD TO BREZHNEV

LD170754 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0511 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Kabul, 16 Dec (BAKHTAR) -- Following is the text of the decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of DRA on the grant of the highest award of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Order of the Sun of Independence, to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"The firm and long-standing friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, which has emerged victorious from the crucible of the test of time, entered a qualitatively new and higher stage of its development after the victory of the April Revolution of 1357 (1978).

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has had a great and exceptional part in the consolidation and deep and allround development of firm and unshakeable friendship, fruitful cooperation, disinterested and fraternal mutual help and full mutual understanding between the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Governments of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, and has always made and will make personal contribution to this cause.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is recognized in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and all its farther corners as a great, sincere and reliable friend of the people of Afghanistan, a distinguished party and state figure, a real patriot and loyal internationalist, a true continuator of the great historical cause, the foundation of which was laid by Lenin, as an indefatiguable fighter for peace, freedom throughout the world, a prominent theoretician and forceful author and as a person whose untiring activities have played effective role in the consolidation and development of international communist and workers movement and all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist force.

The highest award of the DRA, the Order of the Sun of Independence, is being granted to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of CPSU, president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in recognition of his distinguished services for the all-round and deep development of fraternal friendship and relations of good neighbourliness between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, in the consolidation of cooperation, mutual understanding and unity of action between the DRA and the USSR, between the PDPA and CPSU in the provision of broad, all-round, disinterested aid to the DRA, for social justice and peace all over the world, for his outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of the national liberation movement and the world communist and workers movement as also on the occasion of his 75th birth anniversary.

Babrak Karmal, president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, Kabul, Dec. 9, 1981.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STUDIO--Kabul, 12 Dec (BAKHTAR) -- A modern, well-equipped studio complex was inaugurated in Radio Afghanistan today. The construction of this studio cost about 40 million afghanis. It comprises studios of record, copying and editing. Over 50 artists can use this studio at a time for recording mustic and collective programmes of art and culture. Radio Afghanistan has a 27-hour daily programme in 12 national, local and foreign languages. With the set-up of this new well-equipped studio complex, the number of programmes will be increased. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0508 GMT 13 Dec 81 LD).

RAO ON PRC TALKS, POLAND, OTHER ISSUES

BK170921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] India considers that the happenings in Poland are primarily the concern of its government and people. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told Parliament in a statement today that India earnestly hopes that the present crisis in Poland will be overcome in the shortest possible time. India views such developments from the standpoint of its commitment to the principle of noninterference, he added. Rao informed members that we have been told by the Poland ambassador in New Delhi that the Indian Embassy personnel in Warsaw have been given necessary protection and all the members of the Indian community are safe.

Rao also informed the two houses about the recent Sino-Indian talks in Beijing. He said although fairly wide differences persist on the border question, both sides hope that the talks would result in a better understanding of each other's position. We are now examining how to take this matter forward. However, the fact that the issue was discussed for the first time in 20 years in a positive step. The Chinese have also the same view.

About Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian territory of Golan Heights, Rao said it is clear that Israel continues to pursue a policy of expansionism by force. This highly provocative and aggressive policy of conquest and confrontation will further aggravate the already tense and volatile situation in West Asia. He recalled that India is a cosponsor of a draft resolution in the UN General Assembly which among other things calls for declaring the Israeli decision null and void.

He also said that the government is aware that China is supplying arms to Bangladesh.

On the racial riots in Britian, Narasimha Rao said the center is planning to take measures to ease the problems of the victims of racial war. He discussed the matter with British Home Secretary Whitelaw in November. The matter also figured in the talks during the visit of British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. He said the British Government has agreed to amend the new nationality act.

Soon after the minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha, the house began a discussion on the present international situation and the government's foreign policy.

'BULK' OF PAKISTANI ARMY NEAR INDIAN BORDER

BK160940 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The government has seen reports which indicate that the bulk of the Pakistan Army is located near the Indo-Pak border. Minister of State for Defense Shivraj Patil told the Lok Sabha in a written reply that India's defense plans have taken this factor into consideration.

In reply to another question he said that the government is also aware of the fact that some of India's bases are within the striking range of the F-16 aircraft from any air base in Pakistan. Appropriate measures are being taken to ensure our defense.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES INDIAN NUCLEAR POLICY

BK101525 Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Pak Boast About Bomb"]

[Text] The president of Pakistan, Gen Ziaul Haq, did well for what it was worth in retracting from his imperious contention that he needed nuclear technology to make the bomb besides harnessing the atom for peaceful uses. It required no formal confirmation by Zia himself that Pakistan had been harbouring nuclear ambitions.

What he was purported to have told the Turkish journalists did not create any great sensation in neighbouring India, since it was widely known, and established beyond any doubt, that Pakistan was all set to acquire the bomb, by hook or crook, and that the Zia regime had powerful friends abroad who were prepared to turn a blind eye and feign ignorance. The contradiction did not amount to a disavowal but only a qualified affirmation that, like all other sovereign states, Pakistan also was entitled to its share of nuclear knowledge for whatever purpose it deemed fit within its discretion or jurisdiction.

If General Ziaul had said in effect, with his characteristic military swagger, that he wanted the bomb and was determined to make it, he was merely confirming a little less obliquely that the ugly reality of what hitherto was implied was now being openly proclaimed without any pretensions. But this braggadocio by itself would not make much difference to India's perceptions of Pakistan's nuclear capability and the kind of threat it could pose in the changing security environment in the region.

The need for a periodic reappraisal of India's nuclear policy would have arisen whether General Zia had confirmed or denied what he told the Turkish correspondents accompanying their president on a state visit to Pakistan. This Indian thinking on the subject was still conditioned by global factors with world-wide implications, not simply by Pakistani intentions in the subcontinental context. If anything, India had lately reverted to its earlier position that the mere fact that Pakistan was making a determined bid to acquire the bomb did not ipso facto call for any change in its policy of using nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

But unfortunately this very process of reaffirmation of the principled Indian position had led to a lot of avoidable confusion. The stend that India took during the Nehru era, before China exploded its first atomic device, was that the bomb was an unmitigated evil and no matter how many nations entered the nuclear race, there was no justification at all for this country to go back on its policy of abjuring the option as an act of faith and unfaltering commitment to the cause of peace. A departure was, however, made during the Shastri interregnum when India sought superpower guarantees against any nuclear attack, something that Nehru would never have countenanced in his time.

The Nehru policy of forsaking the nuclear option forever was reinterpreted to limit this self-agnegation to the foreseeable future, without committing the country in perpetuity to this renunciation. It was further diluted by Mrs Gandhi to give the country greater flexibility in reacting to developments beyond control, when India could conceivably become a victim of nuclear intimidation. A distinction was drawn between voluntarily refraining from making nuclear weapons at present and reserving the right to exercise the option if ever the need arose at some point in future. The very attempt of the big powers to exert pressures on India to sign the non-proliferation treaty, and permanently give up the right to go in for even peaceful purposes, only deepened India's suspicions.

After the Pokhran test, the pressures were further intensified to prevent India from conducting more explosions. The threat of a cut-off of even World Bank aid and suspension of PL-480 food shipments was used during the difficult days of the mid-seventies, when India was in the grip of a serious economic crisis, to compel Mrs. Gandhi to refrain from further tests at that time. The same sort of pressures continue to be exerted in devious ways to delay the termination of the Tarapur agreement and discourage India from reprocessing the spent fuel and running the plant with indigenously developed mixed oxide.

Mr. Morarji Desai stoutly resisted the U.S. blandishments to place India's entire nuclear programme under fullscope safeguards, as the price the country must necessarily pay for ensuring continued fuel supplies for the Tarapur plant, but he did more damage during his brief tenure by either calling off or deliberately downgrading all research acitivity aimed at achieving self-reliance in critical spheres. His eccentric notions of moral restraint and misplaced emphasis on political prudence caused a serious setback to India's nuclear development even for peaceful uses.

One of the first things that Mrs. Gandhi did on her return to power was to restore the old priorities and provide the necessary encouragement to the scientists of the nuclear establishment to resume their work with the same sense of dedication. But the damage that had been done could not be undone overnight, since the whole focus had been lost leaving the country's nuclear scientists with no great sense of motivation.

After reasserting in unmistakable terms India's right to exercise the option if the country was faced with a nuclear threat, Mrs Gandhi stated back-pedalling to avoid unwittingly playing into the hands of those who were already accusing India of secretly embarking on a weapons programme behind a facade of pious platitudes. In her speeches she has been taking the view that India need not go nuclear even if Pakistan succeeded in making the bomb since in the ultimate analysis a country like India could not be intimidated by a military dictatorship that was afraid of facing its own people.

The long over-due second Indian test was indefinitely deferred to avoid a major wrangle with the Reagan administration at a time when delicate negotiations were going on with the International Monetary Fund and an attempt was being made to establish a reasonably good working relationship with Washington.

The government did not want to get bogged down in a much bigger nuclear controversy with the U.S. in the course of disengaging itself from the Tarapur agreement. The main Indian accent was on at least agreeing to disagree rather than transforming the differences into running sores to the detirment of the country's other interests in its dealings with the U.S.

The Indian nuclear policy had thus turned full circle in the last 18 or 20 years in terms of the country's public postures. But one should not, or could not, shut one's eyes to the reality that, under the present-day conditions, a conventional arms race was bound to lead logically to a nuclear arms race once the threshold of political or economic constraints had been crossed by either side. The country could not afford to be caught napping in this highly uncertain situation with a big power like the U.S. bent on rearming Pakistan while conveniently ignoring its nuclear ambitions.

The bomb lobby in India has no political roots for carrying the campaign to the ruling party or exerting pressures in Parliament. But it is in the forefront of a debate that is gathering momentum gradually in the wake of Pakistan's sustained attempts to cross the Rubicon irrespective of the consequences. The double standard that the U.S. has been adopting in entertaining some dark doubts about India's intentions, while condoning Pakistan's nuclear aspirations, has not made matters any easier for the advocates of moderation.

At the last round of Tarapur talks in Washington, the U.S. gave some indirect hint that it was prepared to give up the earlier insistence on fullscope safeguards, if India was inclined to go at least half way in complying with the principle of non-proliferation. But even the half-scope safeguards that the U.S. is ready to accept are primarily aimed at preventing India from reaching the stage where it could exercise the nuclear option in future. On the other hand no such effort is being made to restrain Pakistan from proceeding further with its avowed bomb programme.

Any concept of a no-war pact in this situation must be based not only on a joint renunciation of the use of force in settling their disputes, but also a proper commitment to refrain from acquiring nuclear weapons. This point will have to be made amply clear at the very start of any discussions with the Zia regime on the subject.

And the doomsday scenario of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear confrontation which has sparked widespread peace rallies in Europe should serve as a sobering reminder to the people of Pakistan of the grave dangers of letting their military dictatorship take them into an irretrievable nuclear race with India that can outmatch them with its superior skills and resources.

PAKISTANI PAPER REPORTS ON SIKH DISSENSION

GF161920 Lahore JANG in Urdu 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Karachi, 9 Dec -- After fighting, bomb explosions, murder and looting in Chandigarh and Hariana, there have been two major incidents in Simla within the past week. In view of these incidents, the central government in India is said to have asked the Hariana and Chandigarh state governments to coordinate their efforts to curb the incidents of murder, looting and other subversive activities and to deal strongly with subversive elements.

The government press in Simla was set on fire twice during the week, during which thousands of rupees worth of machinery and paper were burned.

Beside this, an attempt was also made to blow up the Member Legislative Assembly [MLA] hostel. The explosion was heard for miles around and one legislator, (Man Singh), escaped injury by a hairsbreadth. However, one minor official, Baildar (Devi Ram), was blown up. A deep well-like depression appeared where the bomb had exploded. The wristwatch of (Man Singh) stopped at 0910 hours. The front portion of the building was completely destroyed. Three employees of the Public Works Department, supervisor (Sangram Singh), and three laborers, (Munush Ram), (Jagat Singh) and (Ram Lal), were rushed to the hospital in critical condition. Other members of Parliament, namely, (Gulab Singh), (Roop Das Pathia), (Bhaskar Anand) and his family, were also staying in the MLA hostel but were out of the building at the time of the explosion. The inspector general of police at Simla, the deputy commissioner and other officials arrived at the scene soon after.

On the other hand, regarding the bomb incident at the (Gurudwara Chawk Mehta) in east Punjab, State Chief Minister Darbara Singh has said that the bomb was not meant for Sant Jarnail Singh. However the sant has created difficulties in the way of police investigation. When the army bomb squad visited the temple, Sant Jarnail Singh first prevented them from entering the temple and later had them searched before they were allowed to enter the place. When these officials had visited the temple earlier they were told to come in plain clothes. The officials had complied.

Another Sikh leader, Baba Kahan Singh, has told Mrs Indira Gandhi that she was desecrating the Sikh temple and demanded that Chief Minister Darbara Singh be removed, a presidential rule be imposed in east Punjab and new general elections ordered.

According to another report from Amritsar, a poster signed by two Sikh leaders has appeared on the wall of the Sikh temple calling on the Sikh members of the police force and the army to disobey the orders of the government of Punjab. These two leaders are (Har Samran Singh) and (Jaswant Singh), whose orders of arrest have already been issued. (Har Samran Singh) has also been charged with hijacking an Indian airliner. The poster also said that Darbara Singh had become darbari lal [derisive name] and was serving the Hindus.

The central government in India has asked both the state governments of Hariana and Punjab at Chandigarh to pool their police and coordinate their actions. The central government has also asked Chief Minister Darbara Singh to purge the police of disobedient persons and to reorganize it.

KHOMEYNI SPEAKS ON GOLAN, MUSLIM UNITY

LD162326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to representatives of the gendarmerie, prosecutor general's office and the air force at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran -- recorded, duration 32 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It is from the blessings of Islam and the Islamic revolution that various strata of people, various military groups and civilians, clergy and students are (?united) and gathered in one place and are actively seeking a single goal. Could you gentlemen hold such gatherings under the former regime; a regime which was intent on separating the clergy from university people, military men from civilians and other groups from one another? There were so much propaganda and provocations [passage indistinct]. (?Now) you have increased your activities in order to help the progress of Islam and the Islamic revolution and strengthen the Islamic Republic.

We should not blame the United States too much, albeit the United States is the mother of corruption. Rather, we must complain against other Islamic governments and we must shout. Islam has placed so much emphasis on [word indistinct] and unity among Muslims. And there are so many practical examples of this in Islam. That is, there are days marked in Islam which strengthen the unity of Muslims, such as 'Ashura and Arba'in. The glorious Koran has also emphasized this point, that Muslims should not remain indifferent about other Muslims; (?otherwise they will be viewed as those who lost the right path).

It is obvious that in accordance with its nature the United States wants to create disorder among the Muslims in order to take advantage of this discord, disgrace the prestige of Islam, plunder all the wealth and honor of the Muslims and keep all the Muslims as consumers. Of course, they seek nothing else, and bring these about in order to achieve their sinister aims. We do not expect them to do anything else.

We must complain and cry about those who call themselves Muslims, the leaders of the Muslims. They present themselves as supporters of Islam but they act against the teachings of the noble Koran and the tradition of God's apostle and contrary to the interests of their own countries. The problems of the Muslims stem from the governments which are ruling over them. They themselves create discord. Were it not for the first U.S. plan [Camp David], its second plan in the name of Fahd and other plans which they will put forward in the future, Israel would not have dared to annex the Golan Heights. These plans created discord and Israel took advantage of it.

Do not think that the issue will end with the annexation of the Golan Heights. The issue will go a lot further. One should not think that the organizations they have created, such as the international organizations and human rights organizations, are supporting the interests of the oppressed countries. You should not think that disapproval of such organizations will have any effect on Israel and its ilk. Apparently the United States has also protested the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel, but who would believe that Israel would do anything without U.S. permission and understanding? This is the strategy of these governments.

The problem is the lack of interest by these countries which forgo their interests, reduce their resources and bring the gift of misery for themselves and their nations in its place. The problem of all Muslims and Islam is this lack of interest or the known treachery of some of the leaders of (?these) countries. If the nations are waiting and expect these governments to stop Israel or other powers which want to take their resources and leave them in misery, they are wrong. You must realize that they created discord among the Arabs themselves with such plans. They want to create discord among our Islamic nations with propaganda -- propaganda about purchases of arms from Israel, propaganda that the terrorist game is theirs [Iran's] and they did such and such in Bahrain. These are all their plots for Muslims.

They are widening the cracks among the nations and furthering the road to discord. They have already begun reaping the benefits. [Words indistinct] annexation of the Golan Heights to Israel is just the beginning. Israel, which enjoys U.S. backing, does not pay heed to U.S. puppet organizations. No matter how much opposition there is, Israel does what it wants.

It is up to the nations to see that their governments put a stop to Israeli aggression and prevent other powers from bringing misery on them and plundering their resources [passage indistinct]. It is up to their governments to take action and save Islam from the clutches of Zionism. They should not stand aside and expect international organizations to do something for them. Nations should rise against Israel. The nations should rise and force their governments to stand against Israel. They should not be satisfied with condemnation only. Even those who have signed fraternal treaties with Israel have condemned Israel. But while these condemnations look serious on the surface they are really a joke. If Muslims sit and wait for the United States to do something for them, or if they expect U.S. puppets to do something for them, then this caravan with its lame donkeys will be stuck in the mud until eternity.

In this very matter of the birth of his holiness the prophet, may God's peace be upon him, on which an invitation has been sent to Iranian ulema who have chosen Mr Montazeri to take part at these birthday ceremonies from 9 to 20 December to create unity among all Muslims, we again see that a noise is being made by a mullah who is extremely unaware of Islamic issues and who is subservient to others. This mullah is shouting that "it is blasphemy to respect the prophet, it is blasphemy to celebrate his birthday." He is trying to condemn Iran. It is obvious why he wants to condemn Iran. This mullah is a lackey of the Saudi Arabian court and wants to implement his king's wishes; therefore, he stands against Muslims and makes such remarks. Is it blasphemy to respect the apostle of God? Does this mullah understand the meaning of blasphemy?

Some people who have penetrated the ranks of the Muslims in some Islamic countries and have presented themselves as muftis are agents creating discord. From Iran the sound of unity is rising, while elsewhere there is provocation to create discord. This mullah who is associated with the palace is shouting to create discord. The sound of discord is coming from the center of Islam, where the noble prophet invited the people to hold tight to the rope of God and remain united. He either does not understand the meaning of blasphemy, or he understands it but wants to create discord among the Muslims.

We are complaining against such corrupt mullahs, courtiers, and those governments which employ such mullahs as servants. The United States should do such things to reach its own goals. The United States should create discord in order to achieve its sinister goals. But why should these mullahs and their governments do the same thing? You are holding the weapon of oil. If you shut off the oil to the East and the West for one day, they will submit to you. But you present your oil to the United States and other big powers as a gift by reducing the price and you enslave yourselves. These things are a blow to Islam and Muslims. They deliver blows to Islam and the country of Islam.

This nation has always resented Israel and when it was given the opportunity they showed it. The nation opposed Israel from the start of the movement and before it. One of the reasons for opposing the annihilated Mohammad Reza was that he was assisting Israel. Now these hornblowers which are supported by the United States and its agents are accusing Iran of purchasing arms from Israel, and some deposed Iranians also confirm this.

This Muslim (?center) has so many resources, such a vast land area and (?very little) population, but it has become a puppet of the big powers because of (?corruption) by a minority group at the top. Iran has saved itself from this yoke of captivity, has punched the nose of America and other powers with a clenched fist, has kicked them out of the country and all its strata -- military men, gendarmerie, clergy, university people and all the nation -- have united to prevent the intervention of other powers in this country.

All these achievements taste bitter to that mullah who is a lackey of the United States and its agents. This also tastes bitter to some puppet countries. Therefore, they are trying with all their power to destroy this unity and this unity of word.

Iran, with all the power it possesses and with all the power that it will gain, God willing, never intends to violate any other nation or any other country, no matter how weak that country might be. Rather, Iran will back them. Iran is powerful, but it uses this power to support other Muslims. It is the likes of the treacherous Saddam who are misled to devote power to overthrow Islam and destroy the Islamic movement. And now that he is on the brink of death he is making a feeble effort and is asking for help from other countries which follow his doctrine. He is asking them to save him from this brink, but they will not be able to.

My brothers, my army brothers, my military brothers, my guard brothers, my clergy brothers, my university brothers, my farmer brothers, my technocrat brothers and my brothers from other strata: Know the value of your unity. Islam has risen in your country, the light of God has illuminated your country. Know the value of this divine illumination. Continue your hard work as much as you can and extend it. Increase your activities. Military men, guards, mobilization and other members of the armed forces and the popular forces must continue their efforts and increase it wherever they are, on fronts and other places. Increase your efforts and stay the hands of these criminals from your country. Do not give them the chance to consolidate themselves and do not wait until they receive help from other places and other powers. Do not give them a chance.

Brothers, the youth behind the front must note that they must be active and they should go to join the front voluntarily and solve this problem soon. Although the youth are very active, they should still increase their activity. They should become more active every day and prepare themselves to stand against these big powers. Know the value of this great gift which brought reconciliation and friendship among you. In the Koran, Almighty God says that this is a (?gift) given to the Muslims,

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS GOLAN ANNEXATION

LD151216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "We cannot consider Arabs and their fate as separate from ours. Islam exists everywhere and all Muslims, ourselves included, are obliged to protect Islam everywhere. Even if we are all destroyed, it would be better than to live in disgrace under the domination of Zionists and America." -- Imam Khomeyni.

Once again the aggressive hand of America, the enemy of the [words indistinct] of the sleeves of international Zionism, and in a stage-managed session ratified another aggression against the rights of the Muslims of the world and Arab brothers. The announcement made by the Zionist regime regarding its sovereignty over the Golan Heights, which are Islamic territory, is another example of the long-term objectives of the regime occupying Jerusalem to make true the futile dream of capturing the lands between the Nile and the Euphrates, and originates from the treacherous acts of those blind hearts who have taken the fate of the nation of Islam in their hands and have submitted to the rule of the enemies of Islam in order to guard their crown and throne and their domination over the Islamic nation and lands by accepting plans such as Camp David.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, condemning this aggressive act of the Zionist regime, announces its full support for the Muslim and brother nation of Syria and once again invites all Muslim nations to form a united Muslim front opposing imperialism and Zionism in order to liberate all Islamic lands, including dear Jerusalem, from the hands of the enemies of Islam.

MAJLIS CONDEMNS ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS

LD162030 Tehran PARS in English 1610 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 16 Dec (PARS) -- The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) in a statement issued today strongly condemned the recent decision of the parliament of the regime occupying Al-Quds for the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. The statement considered the decision as a flagrant violation of the international regulations and pledged its support for the brotherly country of Syria and stressed the need for the formation of a united Islamic front to struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Knowing the real nature of the regime occupying Al-Quds, the statement added, the decision it had taken was not a surprise. But what is interesting is the timing of the decision which coincides with the U.S. military maneuvers, military support given to the reactionary governments of the region, threats and violations against the brotherly country of Libya, and finally, the failure of the U.S.-Zionist designed peace proposal of Fahd. This measure is indicative of the fact that imperialism and Zionism are trying to put pressure on the member countries of the steadfastness front, Syria in particular, at a time when the staunch enemy of the Zionists, the Islamic Republic of Iran, is engaged in fighting off the aggression regime Iraq, the statement said.

It further added that if now the Zionist regime is allowed to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, in future it would have similar intentions over the south Lebanon and by occupying some more lands it will materialise its expansionist strategies.

SADDAM ACCUSED OF DECEPTION IN PEACE EFFORTS

LD170030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Following the recent victories achieved by the combatants of Islam and the repeated defeats of the Iraqi aggressors, once again Saddam has used a new trick to prevent his fall and has begged for peace with Iran.

In his speech, broadcast by Baghdad radio, he said: Iraq will be happy if the Iranian leaders make a decision to end the war. He also said: None of the mediation delegations that visited Baghdad and Tehran have reported the facts as they saw them.

Therefore, in this way he intends on the one hand to pretend that he is uninformed and innocent; on the other hand, he wants to present the reason for his asking for peace as being the false reports given by the mediation delegations in the past in order to cover up the main reason for this plea, which is the shameful defeat of his collapsing and aggressive army by the strong combatants of Islam.

If Saddam wants peace, what are his troops, who are armed to the teeth, doing in our Islamic homeland?

The repeated attacks carried out by the combatants of Islam in the fight between truth and falsehood against the Ba'thist forces of Saddam's regime have made them insane and Saddam's mercenaries openly fire on the Muslim people of Iraq in the street.

This report states that as a result of the oppression and suppression imposed by Saddam's regime on the Iraqi Muslim people, clashes between the militant Muslims and Saddam's mercenaries are raging.

DIPLOMATS IN ABADAN TO VIEW RECAPTURED TERRITORY

LD161212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] According to PARS, at the invitation of the Joint Staff and the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning a group of ambassadors, diplomats and military attaches of 30 foreign countries in Iran left for the south in order to inspect the liberated regions to the north of Abadan.

According to PARS, during this visit, the envoys of Mauritania, Bulgaria, Algeria, Brazil, Indonesia, Libya, the Philippines, Switzerland, Belgium, Turkey, Ireland, Czechoslovakia, Australia, [name indistinct], Portugal, Zaire, East Germany, West Germany, Romania, Italy, Sweden, Chile, Norway, Japan, Sudan, (?India), Spain, France and Sahara are participating.

This delegation arrived at Omidiyeh base in Abadan this morning and was welcomed by military brothers.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 731

LD161734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Communique 731 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran offers condolences to the imam of the era -- the hidden imam, may God speed his lofty return -- to his righteous apostle, Imam Khomeyni, and to the martyr-rearing and Muslim nation of Iran on the occasion of the Arba'in of Hoseyn ibn 'Ali, may peace be upon him.

The brave combatants of Islam, who are followers of the path of the lord of the martyrs, continue their battle against enemy aggressors with the weapons of Arba'ius in the past -- faith, belief, bravery and devotion. Combatants of Islam are moving toward final victory through repeated successes.

At 1220 today, the antiaircraft fire of our ground-to-air defense units downed two aggressive Mirage aircraft of Saddam's armed forces in the region of Siah Kuh.

At 0415 this morning, the powerful combatants of Islam launched an attack on the Chogha 'Ali, Bos 'Ali, Fereydun and [name indistinct] heights. With the capture of these heights, all the heights of Siah Kuh are occupied by our forces.

During the past 24 hours, clashes continued between our forces and the enemy in the region of Gilan-e Gharb. During these clashes, 1 rocket launcher with its crewmen, 2 tanks with their crewmen and 3 vehicles of the Saddamists were destroyed, and 55 of them were either killed or wounded.

Thanks to the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region of Abadan, several trenches and observation posts and some ammunition of the Iraqi forces were set on fire; an enemy fuel tank was blown up and enemy movements on the Al-Faw-Basra highway were halted.

In the region west of Dezful, our forces opened fire, destroying three enemy trenches and killing four Iraqi soldiers. On one of the fronts in this region, one Iraqi officer and one private were taken prisoner by our forces.

Exchange of fire in the region of Khuninshahr continued. Thanks to the fire of our navy personnel, two observation posts, two trenches and one vehicle of the invaders were destroyed in the occupied part of Khuninshahr and six Iraqi soldiers were killed.

In the battle of 14 December 1981, five of our dear warriors, personnel of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gained the exalted status of martyrdom. We honor their memory and may their souls be happy.

GUARDS CORPS URBAN SECURITY FORCE MAKES ARRESTS

LD151756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] PARS reports that the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has issued a statement announcing that in cooperation with the 36-million-strong intelligence organization the urban security officers of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps have arrested 45 members, supporters and cadres [word indistinct] of the hypocrites and other minigroups of mohareb [wagers of war against God] in Esfahan last month.

In the same period, several suspicious individuals and a former SAVAK member who intended to leave the country were seized. Also, during the same period some arms and ammunition were discovered and seized from dens of corruption of the minigroups, including 3 G-3 rifles and several magazines for them, several magazines for Kalashnikov submachineguns, 10 sidearms of the 45-calibre type and several banned journals and publications.

Other activities by our brothers in urban security during the same period include the arrest of 150 smugglers, and traffickers and consumers of narcotics and alcoholic drinks.

SAFE HOUSE, ARMS DISCOVERED IN MASHHAD

GF130810 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] As a result of information supplied by the popular 36-million-strong intelligence organization, a safe house belonging to the terrorist hyprocrites organization has been discovered by brother guards on Mashhad's Turaj Street. Revolution guards surrounded the house and told the occupants to give themselves up. However, the armed hypocrites began firing at the guards, who returned their fire. Three occupants of the safe house were killed in the clash, and a large cache of documents and arms was discovered.

The guards discovered 3 G-3 guns, 2 G-3 machineguns [as heard], around 4,000 rounds of ammunition and other items such as a transceiver, explosives and other ammunition.

PARS: SOVIET, DRA TROOPS KILLED BY MUJAHIDIN

LD140736 Tehran PARS in English 0918 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Islamabad, 13 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- Some 360 of the Soviet troopers were killed and 50 of the Afghan Government forces were captured during a 10-day severe clash between the Muslim Afghan mujahidin (OAM), and the Soviet forces and government forces of Afghanistan, said the speaker of the Muslim Afghan mujahidin in a contact with PARS.

The speaker added that during the clashes only five members of mujahidin had been martyred. Moreover, the mujahidin succeeded in shooting down two Soviet MiG-21's amd one gunship helicopter.

Meanwhile the speaker of the Afghan Muslim mujahidin categorically denied statements of radio Kabul claiming the martyrdom of 500 Afghan mujahidin during the fore-mentioned clashes.

NEPAL

THAPA INTERVIEWED ON PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL

BK161616 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 13 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[By Hari Jaisingh]

[Text] Katmandu, 10 Dec -- Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said today that there was no reason to have misgivings about proposal for having Nepal as a "zone of peace." The proposal was not borne out of fear of any possible threat from India, was not made in collusion with any country, and was not at variance with attempts to make the whole subcontinent a "zone of peace," he added.

Mr Thapa told NATIONAL HERALD in an exclusive 40-minute interview that the concept was entirely Nepalese and had become a national aspiration for the Nepalese.

"Go to any village in Nepal and you will hear the same sentiment," he asserted, saying that it was not a proposal "mooted by a few politicians."

"Every country, every people," he said, "have national aspirations. Nepal's is this." In the process, he stated, one advantage would be that the peace idea will be institutionalised." He saw no contradiction between this idea and the idea to declare Nepal a "zone of development."

At the outset, Mr Thapa expressed satisfaction at his talks with President Sanjiva Reddy, which, he said, had resulted in a better appreciation of the Nepalese point of view by the Indian leaders.

Mr Thapa asked for or gave no quarter about the deflection of Nepal-bound trade to India, about smuggling which the open border had facilitated and about the other problems that the unique Indo-Nepalese relationship has created. He said it would not be fair to put all the aberrations at Nepal's door.

It was also not correct to imagine that only India had problems born out of the present relationship. No one should forget that Nepal had three major handicaps: First, it was a landlocked country; second, it was a developing country; and third, it was a mountainous country.

The prime minister repeatedly stressed that attitudes had to change. The old attitudes would not work. Reminded that it applied to both sides, India and Nepal, he agreed that it did.

Was reference to "the attitudes of decades ago" a hint that Nepal wanted a change in the 1950 treaty? Mr Thapa did not say so, nor did he say it was not.

Mr Thapa gave quite a few details about the "zone of peace" proposal and sought to dispel many misgivings.

First, the proposal was strictly and purely Nepalese in concept. Nepal thought about it and let people think about it. China reacted to it first by accepting it. Nepal had no hand in this development. By implication Mr Thapa denied any collusion or collaboration between Nepal and China on this issue. In fact, while telling me that China was the first to accept it, he added: "What could we do?"

Second, it was proposal made to all countries. Asked if he would like the superpowers to guarantee Nepal's "zone of peace" status, and thereafter the United Nations to formalise it by a resolution, Mr Thapa said Nepal did not have the superpowers or the UN particularly in mind while making the proposal. That could come later. At present it was a proposal made to all countries, and he would like India to accept it as a gesture to the national aspiration of a neighbouring country.

Third, Mr Thapa asserted that the proposal was not in conflict with the move to declare the subcontinent or the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. If and when that came, Nepal would be automatically covered. But what was the harm in declaring Nepal a "zone of peace?"

Fourth, Mr Thapa saw no incongruity in declaring a single country a "zone of peace." Reminded that peace in a single country was entirely an internal matter which depended on law and order, political stability and economic development, and that for any outsider to declare it such a zone had no meaning, the Nepalese prime minister mentioned the "national aspirations" of the country, virtually telling me: What do you lose by meeting this aspiration?" [sentence as published]

Fifth, Mr Thapa stoutly denied any anti-Indian feeling or campaign in Nepal. Nor was there any apprehension of an Indian threat or of a threat through India. He mentioned approvingly the Indian attitude when Nepal held its referendum and elections recently the "zone of peace" proposal was unrelated to any threat.

Sixth, the piling up of arms in region, about which India is concerned, is condemnable in Nepal's view, but it did not appear from what Mr Thapa said that he was unduly exercised about it. A "zone of peace" in the whole region was fine, but there was no contradiction between this concept and the concept of a single nation zone of peace.

Indeed, Mr Thapa at one point suggested that one could embark on creating a broad "zone of peace" by beginning with Nepal. How this could be achieved he did not explain.

About Indo-Nepalese cooperation in the economic field, Mr Thapa said it should be such as to promote common welfare and development. He welcomed the idea of joint projects between the two countries.

There could also be cooperation from India to develop Nepal's enormous water resources. He agreed that it could be bilateral cooperation, but mentioned -- on his own -- multilateral cooperation. Whatever was "feasible" in a particular situation should be done, he added.

Indeed, Mr Thapa repeatedly mentioned practicality as the criterion. At one point, he said everyone should realise that no case was being argued in a court of law. This was relation to a reference to international law about the rights of countries situated like Nepal. [sentence as published] It was also here that he mentioned that "attitudes should change."

For instance, about deflection of trade, smuggling through the open border and other "pinpricks" as he called them, Mr Thapa said the two sides should sit together and devise ways to stop such irregularities which were avoidable.

Similarly cooperation in harnessing river waters should be decided strictly on the basis of practicality. The two sides should sit down, discuss and decide which course was feasible in a particular situation, leaving things like rights, duties and law to theoreticians.